Exhibit C

Second College Edition

American Heritage Dictionary

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be denotes an entity that is also under Local BOe-tla00 (489) of some other verb or preposition. Shall we say it is I she loves or it is me she loves? There is no strict rule, but given the natural tendency to use objective forms like me rather than nominatives like I in undecidable cases, the use of me is entirely defensible here. It should also be noted that the use of the nominative following to be sounds stilled when use of the nominative following to be sounds stilted when the verb has been contracted. Nevertheless, a purist would say it's I rather than it's me, or that's they rather than that's them.

Be The symbol for the element beryllium.

be-pref. 1. Completely; thoroughly; excessively. Used as an intensive: bemoan. 2. On, around; over: besmear. 3. Used to form transitive verbs from nouns, adjectives, and intransi-

tive verbs, as: **a.** Make; cause to become: besot. **b.** Affect or provide with: bespangle. [ME < OE bī-.] **beach** (bēch) n. 1. The shore of a body of water, esp. when sandy or pebbly. **2.** The sand or pebbles on a shore. —tr.v. beached, beach-ing, beach-es. To haul or drive ashore.

beach buggy n. A dune buggy.

beach comber (bech'kô'mər) n. 1. One who lives on what can be found on beaches or in wharf areas. 2. A long wave rolling in toward a beach.

beach flea n. Any of various small, jumping crustaceans of the family Orchestiidae, living on sandy beaches at or near

the tide line.

beach grass n. Any grass of the genus Ammophila, growing mostly on sandy shores and dunes and having spikelets in long, crowded clusters.

beach-head (bech'hèd') n. 1. A position on an enemy shore-line captured by troops in advance of an invading force. 2. A position that opens the way for further development; foothold.

beach pea n. Either of two similar North American plants, Lathyrus maritimus, of the Atlantic coast, or L. littoralis, of the Pacific coast, having purplish flowers and sprawling

beach plum n. A seacoast shrub, Prunus maritima, of northeastern North America, having white flowers and edible, plumlike fruit.

beach wormwood n. A seacoast plant, Artemisia stelle-riana, native to Asia, covered with dense white down and

having small yellow flowers.

bea-con (be'kon) n. 1. A signal fire, esp. one used to warn of an enemy's approach. 2. A lighthouse or other signaling or guiding device on a coast. 3. A radio transmitter that emits a characteristic signal as a warning or guide. 4. Something that warns or guides. —tr. & intr.v. -coned, -con·ing, -cons. To provide with or serve as a beacon. [ME beken < OE

bead (bed) n. 1. a. A small, ball-shaped piece of material pierced for stringing or threading. b. beads. A necklace made of such pieces. c. beads. A rosary. 2. A small, round object, esp.: a. A small drop of moisture. b. A bubble of gas in a liquid. c. A small knob of metal on the muzzle of a rifle or gun, used for sighting. 3. A strip of material, usually wood, with one molded edge placed flush against the inner part of a door or window frame. — tr. & intr. v. bead-ed, bead-ing, beads. To furnish with or collect into beads. [ME bede, rosary bead < OE gebed, prayer.]
bead-ing (be'ding) n. 1. Beads or material used for beads.

2. Ornamentation with beads. 3. A narrow, half-rounded molding. 4. A narrow piece of openwork lace through which

moiding. 4. A narrow proce of opening the process of positions and be run.

beadle (bēd'l) n. A minor parish official in an English church whose duties include keeping order and ushering during services. [ME bedele, herald < OE bydel.]

bead-work (bēd'wûrk') n. 1. Decorative work in beads.

2. Archit. Beaded molding.

beady (be'de) adj. -l-er, -l-est. 1. Small, round, and shiny: beady eyes. 2. Decorated or covered with beads.

beady eyes. 2. Decorated or covered with beads. beargle (be'gal) n. One of a breed of small hounds having short legs, drooping ears, and a smooth coat with white, black, and tan markings. [ME begle.]
beak (bek) n. 1. a. The horny, projecting structure forming the mandibles of a bird; bill. b. A part or organ resembling this, as in some turtles, insects, or fish. 2. A hard, conchanged or pointed structure or part. 3. Informul. A person's shaped, or pointed structure or part. 3. Informal. A person's nose. [ME bek < OFr. bec < Lat. beccus, of Celt. orig.]

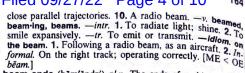
beaker (bekk) adj.

beaker (bekk) adj.

beaker (bekk) n. 1. A large drinking cup with a wide mouth. 2. An open glass cylinder with a pouring lip, used as a laboratory container. [ME biker < ON bikarr, prob. <

Med. Lat. bicarius < Gk. bikos, jug.]

Med. Lat. bicarius < Gk. bikos, jug.]
beam (bēm) n. 1. A squared-off log or large, oblong piece of
timber, metal, or stone used esp. in construction. 2. The
breadth of a ship at the widest point. 3. Informal. The width
across a person's hips. 4. A steel tube or wooden roller on
which the warp is wound in a loom. 5. An oscillating lever
connected to an engine piston rod and used to transmit
power to the crankshaft. 6. The bar of a balance from which
weighing pans are suspended. 7. One of the main stems of a
deer's antlers. 8. The main horizontal bar on a plow to
which the share, colter, and handles are attached. 9. a. A
ray of light. b. A group of particles trayeling together in ray of light. b. A group of particles traveling together in



beam-ends (bēm'ĕndz') pl.n. The ends of a ship's beams, beam-ish (bē'mĭsh) adj. Beaming; smiling. —beam'lsh-ly

adv.

beamy (be'mē) adj. -i-er, -i-est. 1. Broad in the beam.

2. Emitting beams, as of light; radiant.

bean (bēn) n. 1. a. Any of several plants of the genus Phaseolus, having compound leaves, white or yellow flowers, and the proof of the dible seed or pod of any of the olus, having compound neares, and seed or pod of any of these plants. c. Any of several related plants bearing similar pods plants. **c.** Any of several related plants occaring similar pods and seeds. **d.** Any of various other seeds or pods resembling beans, as the coffee bean. **2.** Slang. The head. **3.** beans, beans, as the coffee bean. **2.** Slang. A small amount: don't know beans about the market. 4. Chiefly Brit. Slang. A fellow; chap. —tr.v. beaned, beaning, beans. Slang. To hit on the head with a thrown object, esp. a pitched baseball. —tdloms. full of beans. Energetic. split the beans. To disclose something that was not meant to be disclosed. [ME bene < OE bēan.]

bean-bag (ben'bag') n. A small bag filled with dried beans and used for throwing in games.

bean ball n. A baseball pitch aimed at the batter's head, bean blight n. A disease of the bean caused by the bacterium Xanthomonas phaseoli, which results in yellow-brown

blotches on all parts of the plant.

bean caper n. A plant of the genus Zygophyllum, esp. Z. fabago, a shrub of the Middle East, bearing edible buds used as capers.

bean curd n. A soft, cheeselike food made from pureed soy beans. [Transl. of Chin. (Mandarin) dout fu3: dout, bean fu, curdled.]

bean-ie (bē'nē) n. A small brimless cap.

bean-o (be'nō) n., pl. -os. A form of bingo, esp. one using beans as markers.

bean-pole (ben'pol') n. 1. A thin pole used to support bean vines. 2. Slang. A very tall, thin person.
bean sprout n. A young, tender shoot of certain beans, such

as the soybean, used in cooking. bean-stalk (bēn'stôk') n. The stem of a bean plant.

bean tree n. Any of various trees, such as the catalpa, that bear beanlike fruit.

bear (bar) v. bore (bôr, bōr), borne or born (bôrn, bōrn), bearing, bears. —tr. 1. To hold up; support. 2. To move while supporting; carry. 3. To carry in the mind; harbor: bore grudges. 4. To transmit; relate: bearing glad tidings.

5. To have as a visible characteristic: bore a scar on his arm. 6. To have as a quality; exhibit. 7. To carry (oneself) in a specified way; conduct: bore herself with grace. 8. To be accountable for; assume: bearing heavy responsibilities. 9. To have a tolerance for; endure: couldn't bear his lying. 10. To be susceptible to; admit of: The case will bear investigation. 11. To give birth to. 12. To produce; yield: plans bearing flowers. 13. To offer; render: bearing witness. 14. To move by steady pressure; push: boats borne by the tides.

—intr. 1. To yield a product; produce. 2. To have relevance; apply: how the relativity theory bears on the history of science. 3. To exert pressure. 4. To exert oneself determined in the second of the product of the second o minedly; forge. 5. To proceed or extend in a specified direction: bore right at the corner. —phrasal verbs. bear down.

1. To overwhelm; vanquish: bore down all opposition. 2. To apply maximum effort and concentration: really bore down and finished the task. bear down on. To affect in a harmful or adverse way: Financial pressures are bearing down on himbear out. To prove right or justified; confirm: results that bear out his claims. bear up. To withstand stress, difficulty, or attrition: bore up well during the long illness. bear with. To be patient or tolerant with: Please bear with me while I explain. —Idlom. bear in mind. To remember. [ME beren < OE beran.]

Synonyms: bear, endure, stand, suffer, abide, tolerate. These verbs are compared in the sense of withstanding, sustaining, or putting up with. Bear pertains broadly to capacity for such an act. Endure specifies a continuing capacity to face pain or harship. The remaining terms are more descriptive of the manner of withstanding or accepting. Stand implies resoluteness of spirit. Suffer and the less emphatic abide suggest resignation and forebearance. Tolerate, in its principal application (to something other than pain), consider subjects to accept the suggestion of the supplies that the suggestion of the suggestion of the supplies that the suggestion of the supplies that the suggestion of the supplies that the suggestion of the s notes reluctant acceptance despite mental reservations.

Usage: In its literal sense the past participle born is used only of mammals and only in construction with to be: The baby was born. (It may also be used figuratively: A star is born.) Borne, said of the act of birth, refers only to the mother's role, but it can be used actively or passively: She has been three children. Three children were borne by her (but born to her). In all other senses of bear the past participle is borne: The soil has borne abundant crops. Such a burden cannot be borne by anyone.

bear² (bar) n. 1. a. Any of various usually omnivorous mammals of the family Ursidae, having a shaggy coat and a short tail and walking with the entire lower surface of the foot touching the ground. b. Any of various animals, such as the



beagle



beaker



bear²





handlebar mustache

han-die (hān'di) v. -died, -dling, -dies. -tr. 1. To touch, lift, or hold with the hands. 2. To operate with the hands; maor hold with the hands. 2. To operate with the hands; manipulate. 3. To deal with or have responsibility for; conduct: handle corporation law. 4. 2. To direct, execute, or dispose of: handle an investment. b. To manage, administer to, or represent: handle a boxer. 5. To confront or cope with: handle a crowd; handle a problem. 6. To deal or trade in the purchase or sale of: the branch office that handles grain exports. —intr. To act or function under operation: a car that handles well in the snow. —n. 1. A part that is designed to be held or operated with the hand. 2. An opportunity or means for achieving a purpose. 3. Slane. A person's nity or means for achieving a purpose. 3. Slang. A person's name. 4. The total amount of money bet on an event or over a set period of time. [ME handelen < OE handlian.] handle-bar (hăn'dl-băr') n. Often handlebars. A curved metal steering bar, as on a bicycle.

handlebar mustache n. A long, curved mustache resembling a handlebar.

handler (hand'lor) n. 1. One that handles something.
2. Sports. a. A person who trains or exhibits an animal, such as a dog. b. A person who acts as the trainer or second of a hover

han-dling (hănd'līng) n. 1. The act or an instance of one that handles something. 2. The way in which a matter, esp. a delicate one, is taken care of. 3. The way in which a presentation, esp. an artistic or theatrical work, is treated. hand-made (hănd'mād') adj. Made or prepared by hand

rather than by machine.

hand-maid (hand'mad') also hand-maid-en (-mād'n) n.

1. A female servant or attendant. 2. Something that serves as an aid.

hand-me-down (hănd'mē-doun') adj. 1. Handed down to one person after being used and discarded by another. 2. Of inferior quality; shabby. -n. Something passed on from one person to another.

hand-off (hănd'ôf', -ŏf') n. Football. A play in which one player hands the ball to another.

hand organ n. A barrel organ operated by turning a crank. hand-out (hand'out') n. 1. Food, clothing, or money given to

a beggar. 2. A folder or leaflet circulated free of charge.

3. A prepared news or publicity release.

hand-pick (hand'pik') tr.v. -picked, -pick-ing, -picks. 1. To gather or pick by hand. 2. To select personally. —hand'-picked' adj.

hand-print (hănd'prĭnt') n. An outline or an indentation left by a hand on a surface.

hand puppet n. A puppet (sense 2).

hand-rall (hand'ral') n. A narrow rail to be grasped with the

hand for support.

hand saw (hand'sô') n. A small saw operated by hand.

hand's-breadth or hand's breadth (handz'bredth') n. Variant of handbreadth.

variant of handbreadth.

hand-sel (hănd'sel) also han-sel (hăn'-) Chiefly Brit. —n.

1. A gift to express good wishes at the beginning of a new year or enterprise. 2. The first money or barter taken in, as by a new business or on the opening day of business, esp. when considered a token of good luck. 3. a. A first payment; earnest money. b. A specimen or foretaste of what is to come. —tr.v. -seled, -sel-ing, -sels or -seled, -sel-ling, -sels 1. To give a handsel to. 2. To launch with a ceremonial gesture or gift. 3. To do or use for the first time. [ME hanselle < OE handselen and ON handsal, transfer.]

hand-set (hănd'sět') n. A portable telephone transmitter and receiver module.

receiver module,

hand-shake (hānd'shāk') n. The grasping of right hands by
two people as in greeting or leave-taking.

hands-off (hāndz'ôt', -ōt') adj. Characterized by nonintervention: a hands-off foreign policy.

hand-some (hān'səm) adj. -som-er, -som-est. 1. Pleasing
and dignified in form or appearance. 2. Generous or copious: a handsome reward. 3. Marked by or requiring skill or
dexterity: did some handsome maneuvers on the skating rink.

4. Appropriate or fitting. 5. Moderately large. [MF hands.] 4. Appropriate or fitting. 5. Moderately large. [ME handsom, handy.]—hand'some-ly adv.—hand'some-ness n.

hands-on (handz'ŏn', -ôn') adj. Involving active participation; applied, as opposed to theoretical: "We're involved in hands-on operations, pulling levers, pushing buttons" (Arthur

hand-spike (hănd'spīk') n. A bar used as a lever. hand-spring (hănd'spring') n. A gymnastic feat in which the body is flipped completely forward or backward from an upright position, landing first on the hands, then on the

hand-stand (hănd'stănd') n. The act of balancing on the hands with one's feet in the air. hand-to-hand (hănd'tə-hānd') adj. Being at close quarters. hand-to-mouth (hănd'tə-mouth') adj. Having or providing only the bare essentials.

hand-work (hand'wûrk') n. Work done by hand rather than

hand-wo-ven (hănd'wō'vən) adj. 1. Woven on a hand-operated loom: handwoven rugs. 2. Woven by hand: handwoven

baskets.

hand-writ-ing (hănd'rī'ting) n. 1. Writing done with the hand. 2. The writing characteristic of a particular person. hand-y (hăn'dē) adj. -i-er, -i-est. 1. Skillful in using one's

hands, esp. in a variety of ways. 2. Readily 3. Useful; convenient: a handy gadget. 4. Easy local handle: a handy reference book. [< HAND.] handle hand-y-man also handy man (hān'dē-mān') handle odd jobs or various small tasks.

hand y hand does odd jobs or various small tasks.

hang (hăng) v. hung (hŭng), hang ing, hangs.
fasten from above with no support from below; support from below; support the point of suspension: hang a door, 3. hand a door 2. To suspend or lasten so as to allow life movement, about the point of suspension: hang a door, 3 past long. To execute by suspensions. 2. To suspend or fasten so as to allow free movement about the point of suspension: hang a door, 3. Past tens, by the neck. 4. To fix or attach at an appropriate ment) so as to fall evenly at a specified height. 6. To furth about: hang a scythe to its handle. 5. To alter the hem of about: hang a room with curtains. 7. To hold or inches about: hang a room with curtains. 7. To hold or inches throw (a pitch) in such a manner so as to fail to break or ended over a place or object; hover. 4. To a be attached from above with no supported below. 2. To die as a result of hanging. 3. To remain oneself as an impediment or dependent; cling. 5. To inche committee's decision. 7. To pay strict attention: hang on terms of the body in loose like every word. 8. To remain unresolved or uncertain: the farest that hangs well. 10. To be on display, as in a galley as a curve ball. —phrasai verbs. hang around. Information back. To be averse; hold back. hang off. To his date, hang out. Start hangs on the every word. 8. To remain oneself has oneself. To fail to break or move in the intended with a support of the body in loose like that hangs well. 10. To be on display, as in a galley as a curve ball. —phrasai verbs. hang around. Information back. To be averse; hold back. hang off. To his date, hang out. Start, or spend time idly; loiter. 2. To keep company; conson back; be averse. hang on. 1. To cling tightly to something phone connection open. hang onto. To hold or cling tightly to something phace. hang out. Start, or spend one's free time in a certain place. hang together. 1. To stand united; stick together. 2. To keep a telephone receiver on a hook or hanger. 2. To replace (a telephone receiver) or its cradle. 3. To retard or impede; hinder: hang up a project on a hook or hanger. 2. To replace (a telephone receiver) or its cradle. 3. To retard or impede; hinder: hang up a project or slope. 3. Particular meaning or significance. 4 Information or slope. 3. Particular meaning or significance. 4 Informatical place. 4. To fait the movement of action of n at the phote conversation. 6. To become halted or snagged. -n 1. In way in which something hangs. 2. A downward inclination or slope. 3. Particular meaning or significance. 4. Information The proper method for doing, using, or handling something get the hang of it. 5. A suspension of motion; slackening get the hang of it. 5. A suspension of motion; slackening,—idloms. give (or care) a hang. To be concerned or anious, hang fire. 1. To be slow in firing, as a gun. 2. To dely, hang in there. Informal. To persevere despite difficulties; persist, hang loose. Slang. To stay calm or relaxed, hang tough. Informal. To remain firmly resolved: "We are going to hang tough on this" (Donald T. Regan), let it all hang out Slang. 1. To be completely relaxed. 2. To be completely candid. [ME hongen, partly < OE hangian, to hang and partly < OE hōn, to hang.]

Usage: Hanged, as the past tense and past participled hang, is used in the sense of "put to death by hanging." In the following example hung would be unacceptable to a majority of the Usage Panel: Frontier courts hanged many a prisoner after a summary trial. In all other senses of the word, hung is the preferred form as past tense and psi

word, hung is the preferred form as past tense and past participle.

han-gar (hăng'ər, hāng'gər) n. A structure esp. for housing or repairing aircraft. [Fr. < OFr., prob. < Med. Lat. on the control of the contr

rium, shed for shoeing horses.]
hang-dog (hăng'dòg', -dŏg') adj. 1. Shamefaced or guilly.
2. Downcast; intimidated. —n. A sneaky or despicable pt.

hanger (hang'er) n. 1. One that hangs. 2. A contrivance of which something hangs or by which something is hung 3.4 device around which something from device around which a garment is draped for hanging from a hook or rod. 4. A loop or strap by which something is hung. 5. A bracket on an automobile's spring shackle to signed to hold it to the hold it to the hold. signed to hold it to the chassis. 6. A decorative strip of cloth hung on a garment or wall.

hung on a garment or wall.

hang-er-on (hang'ər-ön', -ön') n., pl. hang-ers-on (hang'ər-ön', -ön') n., pl. hang-ers-on (hang'ər-ön', -ön') n., pl. hang-ers-on (hang-ers-on (h

hang man (hang man) n. One employed to execute out demned prisoners by handless.

demned prisoners by hanging.

hang-nail (hang'nāl') n. A small piece of dead skin at the side or the base of a fingernail that is partly detached from

the rest of the skin. [Alteration of AGNAIL.]
hang-out (hāng'out') n. A frequently visited hang-over (hāng'ō'vər) n. 1. Unpleasant physical following the heavy use of alcohol. 2. A letdown, as alteration of the skin and the sk



hand organ



handstand



hang glider

Case 6:22-cv-00001-ADA Document 26-3 Filed 09/27/Brachyona Grainwash as certain insects. [Gk. brakhupteros: brakhus, short + pte-ron, wing.] —brachyp'ter-ism (-ta-riz'am) vs. short + pte-

ron, wing.] —bra·chyp'ter·lsm (-tə-nz'əm) n.

brach-y-u-ran (brāk'ē-yoor'ən) also brach-y-u-ral (-əl) or brach-y-u-rous (-əs) adj. Of or belonging to the Brachyura, a group of crustaceans characterized by a short abdomen concealed under the cephalothorax and including the true concealed under the cephalothorax and including the true crabs. —n. A member of the Brachyura. [< NLat. Brachyura, name suborder: Gk. brakhus, short + Gk. oura, tail.] braching (brā'sīng) adj. Invigorating. —braching·ly adv. bracken (brāk'ən) n. 1. A fern, Pteridium aquilinum, having tough stems and branching, finely divided fronds. 2. An area overgrown with bracken. 3. A large, coarse fern. [ME braken prob of Scand. orig.]

area overgrown with bracken. 3. A large, coarse tern. [ME braken, prob. of Scand. orig.]
brack-et (brāk'īt) n. 1. A simple rigid structure in the shape of an L, one arm of which is fixed to a vertical surface, the of an L, one aim of which is fixed to a vertical surface, the other projecting horizontally to support a shelf or other weight. 2. A wall-anchored fixture adapted to support a load. 3. A small shelf or shelves supported by brackets. 4. a. Either of a pair of symbols, [], used to enclose written or printed material or to indicate a mathematical expression or printed material or to indicate a mathematical expression considered in some sense a single quantity. **b.** Either of a pair of symbols, <>, similarly used and in mathematics used esp. together to indicate the average of a contained quantity. **c.** Math. A brace (sense 12). **5.** A classification or grouping, esp. of taxpayers according to income. **6.** The space between two rounds of artillery, the first aimed beyond a target and the second aimed short of it, used to determine range. —tr.v.—et-ed.—et-inq.—ets. 1. To support determine range. -ir.v. eted, eting, ets. 1. To support with a bracket or brackets. 2. To place within or as if within brackets. 3. To classify or group together. 4. To fire beyond and short of (a target) in order to determine range. [OFr. braguette, codpiece, dim. of brague, breeches < OProv. braga < Lat. bracae.]

bracket fungus n. Any of various fungi that form shelflike growths on tree trunks and wood structures.

brack-ish (brak'ish) adj. 1. Containing some salt; briny: brackish water. 2. Distasteful; unpalatable. [Du. brak.] -brack'ish ness n.

bract (brākt) n. A leaflike plant part, usually small but sometimes showy and sometimes brightly colored, located either below a flower or on the stalk of a flower cluster. [NLat. bractea < Lat. gold leaf.] — brac'te-al (brāk'tē-al) adj. brac-te-ate (brāk'tē-it, -āt') adj. Bearing bracts. [NLat. bracteatus < bractea, gold leaf.] brac-te-o-late (brāk'tē-a-līt, -lāt') adj. Bearing bracteoles.

brac-te-ole (brak-te-ol') n. A small or secondary bract.
[NLat. bracteola < Lat., dim. of bractea, gold leaf.]

brad (brad) n. A tapered nail with a small head or a slight side projection instead of a head. [ME < ON broddr, spike.] brad-awl (bråd'ôl') n. A small awl with a chisel edge, used to make holes in wood for brads or screws.

brady- pref. Slow: bradycardia. [NLat. < Gk. bradus, slow.] brad-y-car-di-a (brăd'ī-kār'dē-a) n. Abnormally slow heartbeat, as less than 60 beats per minute. [BRADY- + Gk. kardia, heart.] —brad'y·car'dic (-dīk) adj. brad-y·lex·i·a (brād'ī-lěk'sē-ə) n. A slowness of reading not

attributable to lack of intelligence. [BRADY- + Gk. lexis, speech < legein, to speak.]

brad-y-lo-gia (brād'a-lō'ja, -jē-a) n. Abnormally slow speech. [NLat.: BRADY- + Gk. -logia, -logy.]
brae (brā) n. Scot. A hillside; slope. [ME bra < ON brā,

brag (brag) v. bragged, brag-ging, brags. -intr. To talk boastfully. —tr. To assert boastfully. —n. 1. Arrogant or boastfull speech or manner. 2. Something boasted of. 3. A braggart; boaster. 4. A card game similar to poker. —adj. brag-ger, brag-gest. Exceptionally fine. [ME bragger <

brag.ger, brag.gest. Exceptionally line. [ME bragger N-brag. ostentatious.] —brag'ger n. brag-ga-do-ci-o (brăg'o-dô'sē-ō', -shē-ō', -shō) n., pl. -os.

1. A braggart. 2. a. Empty or pretentious bragging. b. Swaggering manner; cockiness. [Alteration of Braggadoc-chio, the personification of vainglory in The Fairie Queene by Sir Edmund Spenser (1552-1599).]

Bragga angle (brag) w. The apple between an incident x-ray

by Sir Edmund Spenser (1552-1599).]

Bragg angle (bråg) n. The angle between an incident x-ray beam and a set of crystal planes for which the secondary radiation displays maximum intensity as a result of constructive interference. [After William Henry Bragg (1862-1942) and William Lawrence Bragg (1890-1971).]

bragggart (bråg'ərt) n. One given to loud, empty boasting; bragger. -adj. Boastful. [Fr. bragard < braguer, to brag, perh. < ME braggen.]

Bragg's law (brågz) n. The fundamental law of x-ray crystallography, $n\lambda = 2d\sin\Theta$, where n is an integer, λ is the wavelength of a beam of x rays incident on a crystal with

wavelength of a beam of x rays incident on a crystal with lattice planes separated by distance d, and Θ is the Bragg angle. [After William Henry Bragg (1862-1942) and William Lawrence Bragg (1890-1971).]

Brah-ma¹ (bra'mə) n. Hinduism. 1. The personification of divine reality in its creative aspect as a member of the

divine reality in its creative aspect as a member of the Hindu triad. 2. Variant of Brahman (senses 1, 3). [Skt. brah-

Brah-ma² also brah-ma (brä'mə, brā'-) n. A large domestic fowl of a breed originating in Asia and having feathered legs. [After the Brahmaputra River in southern Asia.]
Brah-man (brā'mən) n. 1. Also Brah-ma (-mə). Hinduism.

The essential divine reality of the universe; the eternal spirit

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Trom which all being originates and to which all returns.

2. Also Brah·min (-min). Hinduism. A member of the highest caste, originally composed of priests but now occupationally diversified.

3. Also Brah·ma (-ma) or Brah·min (-min). One of a breed of domestic cattle developed in the southern United States from stock originating in India and having a hump between the shoulders and a pendulous dew-

southern United States from stock originating in India and having a hump between the shoulders and a pendulous dewlap. [Skt.] —Brah·man'ie (-mān'īk), Brah·man'ieal adj.
Brah·man·ism (brā'ma-nīz'am) also Brah·min·ism (brā'mī-) n. 1. The religious practices and beliefs of ancient India as reflected in the Vedas, the earliest religious texts. 2. The social caste system of the Brahmans of India. —Brah'man·ism

Ist n.

Brah-min (bra'mīn) n. 1. A highly cultured and socially exclusive person, esp. a member of one of the old New England families. 2. Variant of Brahman (senses 2, 3).

Brah-min'is (-min'ik), Brah-min'i-cal adj.

Brah-min-ism (bra'mi-niz'əm) n. 1. The attitude or conduct typical of a social or cultural elite. 2. Variant of Brahman-

typical of a social or cultural elite. 2. Variant of Brahman-

braid (brad) tr.v. braid ed, braid ing, braids. 1. To interweave three or more strands of; plait. 2. To decorate or edge with an ornamental trim. 3. To produce by interweaving: braid a rug. 4. To fasten or decorate (hair) with a band or ribbon. -n. 1. A narrow length of fabric, hair, or other material that has been braided or plaited. 2. A thin, flat woven strip of cloth used for binding or decorating fabrics.

3. A ribbon or band used to fasten the hair. [ME braiden < OE bregdan, to weave.] — braid'er n.
braid-ed (brā'dīd) adj. Flowing in an interconnected network of channels: a braided stream.

braid-ing (bra'ding) n. Braided embroidery.

brail (brail) n. A line used to furl loose-footed sails. —tr.v.

brailed, brail-ing, brails. To gather in (a sail) with brails.

[ME brayle < OFr. brail, belt < Med. Lat. bracale < Lat. bracae, breeches.

Braille also **braille** (brāl) n. A system of writing and printing for the blind, in which varied arrangements of raised dots representing letters and numerals can be identified by

touch. [After Louis Braille (1809-1852).]

brain (bran) n. 1. a. The portion of the central nervous system in the vertebrate cranium that is responsible for the interpretation of sensory impulses, the coordination and control of bodily activities, and the exercise of emotion and thought. b. A functionally similar portion of the invertebrate nervous system. 2. brains. Intellectual capacity. 3. Informal. A highly intelligent person. 4. Often brains. The supreme planner, as of a movement. 5. An automatic device, as a computer, that is central to a computation or control process. —*Ir.v.* brained, braining, brains. 1. To smash in the skull of. 2. *Slang*. To hit on the head. —*idioms*. on the brain. Obsessively in mind. rack (or beat) (one's) brains. To think as hard as one can. [ME < OE brægen.]

brain case n. The brainpan.

brain child n. Informal. An original idea or plan attributed to a specific person or group.

brain coral n. Any of several corals of the genus Meandrina, forming rounded colonies that resemble the human brain. brain death n. Death as evidenced by absence of central-nervous-system activity. —brain'-dead' (brān'děd') adj. brain drain n. The emigration of professionals, as scientists or scholars, to countries that offer higher-paid positions and better living conditions. brain-drain (brān'drān') ν . -drained, -drain-ing, -drains.

intr. To emigrate to another country usually for a more highly paid position or better living conditions. persuade (a scientist, for example) to brain-drain.

brain tever n. Encephalitis.
brain-less (brān'līs) adj. Devoid of intelligence; stupid.
—brain'less-ly adv. —brain'less-ness n.

brain-pan (bran'pan') n. The part of the skull that contains the brain; cranium.

brain-pick-ing (bran'pik'ing) n. The act of probing anoth-

brain-pick-ing (stail pix ling) n. The act of probing another's mind for information. —brain-pick'er n.
brain-pow-er (brān'pou'ər) n. 1. Intellectual power or ability. 2. People with well-developed mental ability.
brain scanner n. A CAT scanner used to x-ray the brain.

brain·sick (brān'sīk') adj. Of, pertaining to, or induced by

insanity; mad. —brain'sick'ly adv. —brain'sick'ness n.

brain-stem (brān'stēm') n. The part of the brain consisting of the medulla oblongata, pons, and mesencephalon and connecting the spinal cord to the forebrain and cerebrum. brain-storm (brān'stôrm') n. 1. A sudden and violent disturbance in the brain. 2. a. A sudden clever idea. b. A foolish

brain-storm-ing (bran'stôr'ming) n. A method of shared problem-solving in which all members of a group spontaneously contribute ideas. -brain'storm' v. (-stormed, -storm-

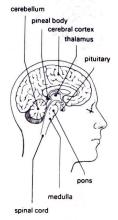
ing, -storms). —brain'storm'er n. brains trust n. Chiefly Brit. A brain trust.

brain trust n. A group of experts who serve as unofficial advisers and policy planners, esp. in a government. -brain truster n.

brain-wash (brān'wŏsh', -wôsh') tr.v. -washed, -wash-ing,



bracket fungus



brain

en-fold (en-fold') tr.v. -told-ed, -told-ing, Italah BL) To 0001412 with or as if with folds; envelop. 2. To hold within limits;

enclose. 3. To embrace. -en-fold'er n.

enciose. 3. 10 embrace. —en-fold'er n.
en-force (ën-fôrs', -fôrs') tr.v. -forced, -forc-ing, -forc-es.

1. To compel observance of or obedience to: enforce a regulation. 2. To compel. 3. To give force to; reinforce. [ME enforcen < OFr. enforcier, to make strong < VLat. *infortiare: in., in + fortis, strong.] —en-force'a-ble adj. —en-force'ment n. —en-forc'er n.

en-fran-chise (ën-frăn'chīz') tr.v. -chised, -chis-ing, -chis-es. 1. To bestow a franchise upon. 2. To endow with the rights of citizenship, esp. the right to vote. 3. To free, as from bondage. [ME enfraunchisen < OFr. enfranchir, en-franchiss-: en- (causative < Lat. in-, in) + franc, free.—see

FRANK1]
en-gage (ĕn-gāj') v. -gaged, -gag·ing, -gag·es. —tr. 1. To obtain or contract for the services of; employ: engage a carpenter. 2. To contract for the use of; reserve: engage a room. 3. To obtain and hold the attention of; engross: engaged her interest for months. 4. To require the use of; occupy: Studying engages most of a student's time. 5. To pledge or promise, esp. to marry. 6. To enter or bring into conflict with: We have engaged the enemy. 7. To interlock or cause to interlock; mesh. 8. To attract; win. 9. To entangle; involve: engage someone in idle chatter. 10. Archaic. To give or take as security. —intr. 1. To involve oneself or become octake as security. —intr. 1. To involve oneself or become occupied; participate: engage in conversation. 2. To assume an obligation; agree. 3. To enter into conflict or battle. 4. To become meshed or interlocked. [ME engagen, to pledge something as security for repayment of debt < OFr. engager: en-, in (< Lat. in-) + gage, pledge, of Germanic orig.]

: en., in (< Lat. in.) T gage, proof.

-en-gage r.

-en-gage r.

en-ga-ge (en'gā-zhā') adj. Actively committed, as to a political cause. [Fr., p.part. of engager, to engage < OFr.]

en-gaged (en-gājd') adj. 1. Employed, occupied, or busy.

2. Committed to. 3. Pledged to marry: an engaged couple.

4. Involved in conflict or battle. 5. Being in gear; meshed.

6. Partly sunk, built into, or attached to another part, as columns on a wall.

en-gage-ment (ën-gāj'ment) n. 1. An act of engaging or the state of being engaged. 2. Betrothal. 3. One that engages. state of being engaged. 2. Betrothal. 3. One that engages. 4. A promise or commitment to appear at a certain time; appointment. 5. a. Employment, esp. for a specified time. b. The period of employment. 6. A battle or encounter. 7. The condition of being in gear. en-gag-ing (en-ga'jing) adj. Tending to attract; charming.—en-gag'ing-iy adv. en garde (an gard') interj. Used to warn a fencer to assume the first position preparatory to a match. [Fr. : en, on + garde, guard.]

en-gar-land (ën-gar-land) tr.v. -land-ed -land-ing, -lands. To encircle or deck with or as if with a garland. en-gen-der (ĕn-jĕn'dər) v. -dered, -der-ing, -ders. —tr. 1. To

bring into existence; give rise to 2. To procreate; propagate. —intr. To come into existence. [ME engendren < OFr. engendrer < Lat. ingenerare: in., in + generare, to produce < genus, birth.]

en-gine (ĕn'jin) n. 1. a. A machine that converts energy into mechanical motion. b. A mechanical appliance, instrument, or tool: engines of war. 2. A locomotive. 3. Archaic. An agent, instrument, or means of accomplishment. [ME engin

< OFr., skill < Lat. ingenium.]
engine block n. The cast metal block containing the cylin-

ders of an internal-combustion engine.

English horn

en-gl-neer (en'jə-nîr') n. 1. A person trained or professionally engaged in a branch of engineering. 2. A person who skillfully or shrewdly manages an enterprise. 3. A person who operates an engine. —tr.v. -neered, -neering, -neers. 1. To plan, construct, and manage as an engineer. 2. To plan, manage, and put through by skillful acts or contrivance; maneuver. [ME enginer < OFr. engigneor < Med. Lat. ingeniator, contriver < ingeniare, to contrive < inge-

en-gi-neer-ing (ĕn'jə-nîr'ing) n. 1. The application of scientific and mathematical principles to practical ends such as the design, construction, and operation of efficient and economical structures, equipment, and systems. 2. The profession of or the work performed by an engineer.

enginery (ĕn'jin-rē) n. 1. Machines and tools; machinery.

2. Engines or instruments of war.

en-gird (ĕn-gûrd') tr.v. -girt (-gûrt') or -gird-ed, -gird-ing, -girds. To encircle.

en-gird-le (en-gûr'dl) tr.v. -dled, -dling, -dles. To encircle or

surround with or as if with a girdle.

en-gla-clai (en-gla'shal) adj. Located or occurring within a

englacital (englashed) adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or characteristic of England, its people, or its culture. —n.

1. The people of England. 2. a. The West Germanic language of England, the United States, and other countries that are or have been under English influence or control.

b. The English language of a particular time, region, person, or group of persons: American English. 3. A translation into or an equivalent in the English language. 4. A course or individual class in the study of English literature, language, individual class in the study of English literature, language, or composition. 5. Printing. A size of type, 14-point. 6. Often english. The spin given to a ball by striking it on one side or releasing it with a sharp twist. —!r.v. -llahed, -llah-lng, -llah-es. 1. To translate into English. 2. To adapt into English; Anglicize. [ME Englisch < OE Englisc < Engle, the

Angles.]
English dalsy n. The daisy (sense 2).
English finish n. A smooth, nonglossy finish for paper.
English horn n. A double-reed woodwind musical instrument similar to but larger than the oboe and pitched lower

Eng-lish-man (Ing'glish-man) n. A man who is English by birth, descent, or naturalization.

English muffln n. A flat round of yeast dough that has been baked on a griddle and is usually split and toasted before

English plantain n. Ribgrass.

English setter n. A dog of a breed developed in England, having a silky white coat usually with black or brownish markings

markings.
English sheepdog n. The Old English sheepdog.
English sonnet n. A Shakespearean sonnet.
English sparrow n. The house sparrow.
English walnut n. 1. A Eurasian tree, Juglans regia, cultivated in southern Europe and California. 2. The large edible nut of the English walnut tree.

Eng-lish-wom-an (Ing'glish-wom'an) n. A woman who is English by birth, descent, or naturalization.

en-glut (ën-glūt') tr.v. -glut-ted, -glut-ting, -gluts. To gulp down; swallow greedily. [OFr. englotir < LLat. inglutire; to swallow.]

en-gorge (ĕn-gôrj') v. -gorged, -gorg-ing, -gorg-es. -tr.

1. To devour greedily. 2. To gorge; glut. 3. To fill to excess, as with blood or other fluid. -intr. To feed ravenously.

[OFr. engorgier: en-, in (< Lat. in-) + gorge, throat < Lat. gurges, gulf.] -en-gorge/ment n.

en-graft (ën-graft') tr.v. -graft-ed, -graft-ing, -grafts. 1. To plant firmly; establish. —en-graft/ment n.

firmly; establish. —en-graft'ment n.
en-grailed (ën-grāi'd) adj. 1. Indented along the edge with small curves. 2. Having an edge or margin formed by a ring of dots. [ME engrelen < OFr. engresler: en-, in (< Lat. in-) + gresle, slender < Lat. gracilis.]
en-grain (ën-grān') tr.v. -grained, -grain-ing, -grains. To ingrain. [ME engreinen, to dye red < OFr. engrainer, to dye en graine in cochingal due]

en graine, in cochineal dye.]

en-gram also en-gramme (ĕn'grăm') n. A hypothetical alteration of living neural tissue, posited as an explanation for

en-grave (en-grav') tr.v. -graved, -graving, -graves. 1. To carve, cut, or etch into a material. 2. a. To carve, cut, or etch into a block or surface used for printing. b. To print from a block or plate made by such a process. 3. To impress

deeply. —en-grav'er n. en-grav-ing (ĕn-grā'vĭng) n. 1. The art or technique of one that engraves. 2. An engraved surface for printing. 3. A

print made from an engraved plate or block.

 the control of a commodity; monopolize a market.
 a. To write or transcribe in a large, clear hand.
 to write or transcribe in a large, clear hand.
 to prepare the text of (an official document) by writing or printing. [Partly < MÈ engrossen, to collect in large quantity or street street of the engrossen, to collect in large quantity of the engrossen, to write in a large quantity, and partly of the engrossen, to write in a large hand of the engrossen, prob. of Med. Lat. ingrossare: Lat. in, in + grossa, a copy in a large hand of Lat. grossus, thick.]—engross'er n. engross-ing (engro'sing) adj. Occupying one's complete attention; wholly absorbing.—engross-ing-iy adv.

en-gross-ment (en-gros'mant) n. 1. The act of engrossing.

2. The state of being completely absorbed, occupied, or monopolized.

engulf (engulf) tr.v. -gulfed, -gulf-ing, -gulfs. 1. To surround and enclose completely. 2. To swallow up or overwhelm by or as if by overflowing and enclosing. en•gulf'ment n.

en-hance (en-hans') tr.v. -hanced, -hanc-ing, -hanc-es. To increase or make greater, as in value, beauty, or reputation; augment. [ME enhauncen < AN enhauncer < OFr. enhaucier < VLat. *inaltiare: Lat. in- (intensive) + altus, high.]—enhance'ment n.—enhanc'er n.—enhanc'le adj.

en-harmon-ic (ĕn'hār-mon'īk) adj. Mus. Of, relating to, or involving the use of two different written representations, such as C# to Db, for the same tone. [Fr. enharmonique < OFr., of a scale employing quarter tones < Gk. enarmonios:

en., in + harmonia harmony | __en'hermon'l-cal-ly adv.

en; in + harmonia, harmony.] —en'harmon'i-cal-iy adv.
enigma (i-nigma) n. 1. An obscure speech or writing.
2. One that is puzzling, ambiguous, or inexplicable. [Lat. aenigma < Gk. ainigma < ainissesthai, to speak in riddles < ainse fable.] ainos, fable.]

en-ig-mat-ic (čn ig-măt îk) or en-ig-mat-i-cal (-i-kəl) adj. Of or resembling an enigma; puzzling. —en'ig-mat'i-cal-iy

en-isle (en-Il') tr.v. -isled, -isl-ing, -isles. 1. To make into an

island. 2. To set apart from others; isolate. en-jamb-ment or en-jambe-ment (en-jam'mont, -jamb'mant) n. The continuation of a sentence from one line or e or E (\varepsilon\), pl. e's or E's. 1. The heart left of the modern English alphabet. 2. Any of the speech sounds represented by the letter e. 3. Something like an E in shape. 4. e Math. The base of the natural system of logarithms, having a numerical value of approximately 2.718... 5. The fifth in a series. 6. E Mus. The third tone in the scale of C major. 7. A grade that indicate a student has failed to meet the stan-

series. 6. E Mus. The third tone in the scale of C major. 7. A grade that indicates a student has failed to meet the standard for acceptable performance.

each (ēch) adj. Being one of two or more considered individually; every. —pron. Every one of a group considered individually; each one. —adv. For or to each one; apiece: ten cents each. [ME ech < OE ælc.]

Usage: When the subject of a sentence begins with each, it is traditionally held to be grammatically singular, and the yeth and following propouns must be singular as

and the verb and following pronouns must be singular as well: Each of the pitchers has (not have) his (not their) good curve ball. When each follows a plural subject, however, the verb and following pronouns generally remain in the plural: The boys each have their jobs to do. The expression each and every is likewise followed by a singular verb and singular pronouns in formal style: Each and every driver knows what his or her job is supposed to be. —See also Usage note at evervone.

each other pron. Each the other. Used to indicate a recipro-

cal relationship or action.

Usage: According to some traditional grammarians, each other is used of two, one another of more than two. This distinction has been ignored by many of the best writers, however, and a majority of the Usage Panel finds these examples acceptable: The four partners regarded each other with suspicion. A husband and wife should confide in one another. When speaking of an ordered series of events or stages, only one another can be used: The Caesars exceeded one another (not each other) in cruelty means that each Caesars. one another (not each other) in cruelty means that each Caesar was crueler than the last. • Each other cannot be used as the subject of a clause in formal writing. Instead of we know what each other are thinking, one should write each of us knows what the other is thinking. Instead of the men know that each other are coming, write each of the men knows that the other is coming. Instead of we are all each other has, write each of us is all the other has. • The possessive forms of each other and one another are written each other's and one another's: The boys wore each other's (not each others') coats. They had forgotten one another's (not one anothers') names.

ea·ger¹ (ē'gər) adj. -er, -est. 1. Intensely desirous of something; impatiently expectant: an eager search for a familiar face in the crowd. 2. Obs. Tart; sharp; cutting. —See Usage note at anxious. [ME eger < OFr. aigre, sharp < Lat. acer.]

ea'ger·ly adv. —ea'ger·ness n.

Synonyms: eager, avid, keen, anxious, earnest, fervid, lous. These adjectives describe a condition of mind marked by great interest, desire, or concern, or a manifesta-tion of such a condition. Eager primarily suggests strong interest or desire. Avid, an intensification of eager, implies enthusiasm and unbounded craving. Keen suggests acuteness or intensity of interest or emotional drive. Anxious applies to interest or desire tinged by concern or fear. Earnest stresses seriousness of purpose and sincerity of motivation. Fervid emphasizes intensity of interest or desire, expressed in behavior that may be compulsive or overwrought. Zealous makes an even stronger implication of unbridled enthusiasm or concern, sometimes verging on fanaticism and unrestrained behavior.
ea-ger² (ē'gər, ā'-) n. Variant of eagre.

eager beaver n. Informal. An excessively industrious or

zealous person.

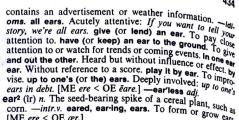
eargle (e'gol) n. 1. Any of various large birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, including members of the genera Aquila and Haliaeetus, or characterized by a powerful hooked bill, long broad wings, and strong, soaring flight. 2. A representation of an eagle used as an emblem or insignia. 3. A former gold coin of the United States having a face value of ten dollars. 4. A golf score of two below par on a hole. [ME egle < OFr. < Lat. aquila.]

ea-gle-eyed (&gəl-Id') adj. Having keen eyesight.
eagle owl n. A large Eurasian owl, Bubo bubo, having
brownish plumage and prominent ear tufts.
Eagle Scout n. One who has achieved the highest rank in

the Boy Scouts.

earglet (&glit) n. A young eagle.
eargre also earger (&gor, &'-) n. Bore. [Orig. unknown.]
eal-dor-man (ôl'dər-mən) n. The chief magistrate of a district in Anglo-Saxon England. [OE.—see ALDERMAN.]
—ean suff. Variant of -lan.

ear1 (îr) n. 1. Anat. a. The vertebrate organ of hearing, responsible, in general, for maintaining equilibrium as well as sensing sound, and divided in man into the external ear, the middle ear, and the internal ear. b. The part of this organ that is externally visible. 2. An organ analogous to the mammalian ear in invertebrates. 3. The sense of hearing. 4. Keenness of hearing. 5. Sympathetic or favorable attention. 6. Something resembling the external ear in position or shape, esp.: a. One of the tufts of feathers on the head of certain birds. b. A projecting handle, as on a vase or pitcher. 7. A small box that appears in the upper corner of the page in a periodical, such as a newspaper and often



corn. —intr.v. eared, earling, ears. To form or grow ears, [ME ere < OE ær.]
ear ache (îr'āk') n. An ache in the ear.

ear-drop (ir'drop') n. An earring, esp. one with a pendent

ear-drum (îr'drum') n. Anat. The tympanic membrane, eared (îrd) adj. 1. Having ears or earlike projections, **2.** Having a specified kind or number of ears: a lop-eared

eared seal n. Any of various seals of the family Otariidae, which includes the sea lions and fur seals, characterized by can be turned forward for walking on land.

ear flap (îr flăp') n. A flap that is attached to a cap and may be turned down to cover the ears.

ear-ful (îr'fŏol') n. 1. A flow of information or gossip. 2. A

earful (ITTOOI) n. 1. A now of information of gossip. 2. A scolding or reprimand.

earing (îr'îng) n. A short line attaching an upper corner of a sail to the yard. [Perh. < EAR!.]

earl (ûrl) n. A British peer next in rank above a viscount and below a marquis. [ME erl, nobleman of high rank < OE

ear-lap (îr'lăp') n. An earflap. earl-dom (ûrl'dəm) n. 1. The rank or title of an earl. 2. The territory of an earl. [ME erldom < OE eorldom.]

earless seal n. Any of various seals of the family Phocidae, which includes the hair seals, characterized by the lack of external ears, short fore flippers, and reduced hind flippers specialized for swimming.

ear lobe n. The soft, fleshy tissue at the lowest portion of the external ear.

ear-ly (ûr'le) adj. -li-er, -li-est. 1. Near the beginning of a given series, period of time, or course of events. 2. Belonging to a distant or remote period of time; primitive. 3. Occurring, developing, or appearing before the expected or usual time. 4. Occurring in the near future. -adv. 1. Near the beginning of a given series, period of time, or course of events. 2. Far back in time. 3. Before the expected or usual time. [ME erli < er, before, soon < OE ær and ON ar.] ear'li-ness n.

early bird n. 1. A person who arises early. 2. One who arrives early or before others.

early or before others.

early on adv. At or during an early stage: The new program developed problems early on.

ear-mark (ir'märk') n. 1. An identifying mark on the ear of a domestic animal. 2. An identifying feature or characteristic.

-tr.v. -marked, -mark-ing, -marks. 1. To mark the ear of (a domestic animal) for identification. 2. To place an identifying or distinctive mark on. 3. To reserve or set aside for a postional state of the control of th particular purpose: We earmarked the merchandise for special customers

ear-muff (îr'mūf') n. Either of a pair of ear coverings often attached to an adjustable headband and worn to protect

esp. against the cold.

earn¹ (ûrn) tr.v. earned, earn-ing, earns. 1. To gain esp. for the performance of service, labor, or work. 2. a. To acquire as a result of effort or action: earned the disapproval of his peers. b. To make worthy of. 3. To produce as return or profit. [ME ernen < OE earnian.] —earn'er n.
earn² (ûrn) intr.v. earned, earning, earns. Obs. To yearn.

[Var. of YEARN.]

ear-nest! (ûr'nīst) adj. 1. Marked by or showing deep sincerity or seriousness: an earnest gesture of good will. 2. Of an important or weighty nature; grave. — idlom. In earnest. With a purposeful or serious intent. [ME ernest < OE -idiom. in earnest

eornoste.] —ear'nest-ly adv. —ear'nest-ness n.
ear-nest² (ûr'nĭst) n. 1. Money paid in advance as part payment to bind a contract or bargain. 2. A token of something to come; promise or assurance. [ME ernest < OFr. erres, pl. of erre, pledge < Lat. arra, short for arrabo < Gk. arrabōn < Heb. 'ērābhōn < 'ārabh, he pledged.]
earn-ings (ûr'nīngz) pl.n. Something earned, esp.: a. The salary or wages of a person. b. The profits of a business enterprise. c. Gains from investment

enterprise. c. Gains from investment.

ear-phone (ir fon) n. A device that converts electric signals, as from a telephone or radio receiver, to audible sound and

ear-ring (irring, irring) n. An ornament worn on or pendent from the ear lobe.

ear rot n. Any of various fungus diseases of corn characterized by decay and molding of the ears.

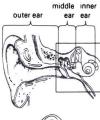
ear shell n. The shell of the abalone.

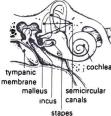
earshot (ir'shot') n. The range within which sound can be heard; hearing distance

ear-split-ting (îr'split'îng) adj. Loud and shrill enough to earth (ûrth) n. 1. a. The land surface of the world, as distinhurt the ears.



eagle Golden eagle





ear¹ The human ear



earphone

rionidae. | Lat. tenebrio, one who avoids light < northern deficiency of the property of the p darkness.]—te-neb-ri-o-nid' adj.

(ten'a-bras) also te-neb-ri-ous (ta-neb're-as)

me brak and gloomy. [< Lat. tenebrae, darkness.]—ten'e
pro ny (ten'a-mant) n. 1. A building to 11

prosent (ten'a-mant) n. 1. A building to 11

the (ten's-ment) n. 1. A building to live in, esp. one postment (ten a-mant) n. 1. A building to live in, esp. one proment for rent; residence. 2. A run-down low-rental minimum standards. 3. Chiefly Brit. An apartment of tenant 4. Jan. D. Brit. An apartment of tenant 4. Jan. D. Brit. purment building standards. 3. Chiefly Brit. An apartment or met leased to a tenant. 4. Law. Property of a minimum standard. 4. Law. Property of a permanent or leased to a tenant. 4. Law. Property of a permanent or as land, rents, or franchises, that may be held. room leased to a tenant. Troperty of a permanent room as land, rents, or franchises, that may be held by one parties of another. [ME, house < OFr. < Med. Lat. tene-proof < Lat. tene-rent < Lat. for anomer. [1.42], head. | OFI. | Med. Lat. teneprof | Lat. tenere, to hold.] —ten'e-men'tal (-men'tl),
prof | men'to-re) adj.

minimination (-měn'tə-rē) adj. mementary (13-něz/məs) n. A painfully urgent but ineffecgnes:mus (to-nez miss) n. A paintully urgent but ineffec-gnesimply to urinate or defecate. [Med. Lat., var. of Lat. mismos < Gk. teinesmos < teinein, to strain.]

inesmos (itenti) n. An opinion, doctrine, or principle held as gree (tén'il) in the person or esp. by an organization. [< Lat., tening the tening to hold.]

king true by a person of esp. by an organization. [< Lat., king strue by a person of esp. by an organization. [< Lat., ke holds < tenëre, to hold.] be hold (ten'fold') adj. 1. Composed of ten parts or members of the sas great or as many. —adv. Ten times in bers. or number. extent or number.

ctent of humber.

engal lon hat (těn'găl'ən) n. A felt hat having an excepen-garrier A I

pnia (te'ne-a) n. Variant of taenia.

renia (tenes) n. An agent reniacide also tae-ni-a-cide (tē'nē-a-sīd') n. An agent reniacide also tae-ni-a-cide (tē'nē-a-sīd') n. An agent reniacide (tē'nē-a-sīd') n. An agent reniacide (tē'nē-a-sīd') n. An agent

hat destroys tap worms. [LENIA + -CIDE.]

spilars as also tae-ni-a-sis (tē-nī'a-sīs) n. Infestation with

replayed also tae-ni-a-sis (te-ni-a-sis) n. Infestation with inpeworms. [TEN(IA) + -IASIS.] in len'nis (ten'is) n. 1. A game played with rackets and a light len'nis (ten'is) n. 1. A game played with rackets and a light len'nis work players or two pairs of players on a court divided by a net. 2. Lawn tennis. 3. Court tennis. [ME tenetz, imper of tonis to tenetz, tenez, tenez court tennis, prob. < OFr. tenez, imper. of tenir, to receive.] tennis shoes pl.n. Sneakers (sense 2).

teno- pref. Tendon: tenotomy. [< Gk. tenon, tendon.] tenon (ten'an) n. A projection on the end of a piece of wood shaped for insertion into a mortise. -tr.v. -oned, -on-ing, ons. 1. To provide with a tenon. 2. To join with a tenon. ME < OFr. < tenir, to hold < Lat. tenere.]

terror (těn'ər) n. 1. a. The flow of meaning apparent in something written or spoken. b. General sense; purport. 2. a. Law. The exact meaning or actual wording of a document as distinct from its effect. **b.** An exact copy or transcript of a document. **3.** Mus. **a.** The highest natural adult male voice. **b.** A part for this voice. **c.** One who sings this part. —modifier: a tenor sax. [ME < OFr. < Lat., uninterrupted course < tenēre, to continue.]

enor rha phy (tě-nôr a-fē) n., pl. -phies. The surgical uniting of divided tendons with sutures. [TENO- + Gk. rhaphē,

len·o·syn·o·vi·tis (těn'ō-sĭn'ō-vī'tĭs) n. Inflammation of a tendon sheath. [TENO- + SYNOV(IA) + -ITIS.]

lenoto-my ($t\bar{e}$ -not'- \bar{e}) n, pl. -mies. The surgical division of a tendon for the relief of deformities caused by the shortening of a muscle.

len pence (těn'pəns) n. Chiefly Brit. A sum of money equal

len pen ny (těn' pěn'ē, -pə-nē) adj. Chiefly Brit. Valued at or costing tenpence.

tenpenny nail n. A nail three inches long. [From its orig. price per hundred.]

lenpin (těn'pĭn') n. 1. A bowling pin used in playing ten-pins. 2. tenpins (used with a sing. verb). The game of bowl-

tenrec (těn'rěk') also tan-rec (tän'-) n. Any of various insectivorous, often hedgehoglike mammals of the family Tenrecidee, of Madagascar and adjacent islands. [Fr. < Malagasy tandraka.

enset (tens) adj. tens-er, tens-est. 1. Tightly stretched; taut; strained: tense muscles. 2. In a state of mental or nervous tension, 3. Nerve-racking; suspenseful: a tense situation. 4. Enunciated with taut muscles, as the consonant t. —tr. & intr., tensed, tens-ing, tens-es. To make or become tense. Lat tensus < p.part. of tendere, to stretch out.]

beinge (tens) n. 1. Any one of the inflected forms in the conjugation of a verb that indicates the time (past, present, or future). or future) as well as the continuance (imperfect) or completion (perfect) of the action or state. 2. A set of tense forms indicating a provide time the future tense. [ME tense] OF, time < Lat. tempus.]

tensilis < I a part. densilis < I a part. of tendere, to lensilis < Lat. tensus, stretched out < p.part. of tendere, to

Stretch.]—ten-sil'i-ty (těn-sil'ə-tē) n.

lensile strength n. The resistance of a material to a force

tensimeter (ten-sim'i-ter) n. An apparatus that is used to measure differences in vapor pressure. [Tensi(ON) + -ME-

the silvent of a liquid. [Tension]

lead to produce the strength. 2. A torsion-balance apparatus used to produce the strength. 2. A torsion of a liquid. [Tension] used to measure the surface tension of a liquid. [TENSIO(N) METER.]—ten'si-o-met'ric adj.—ten'si-om'e-try n.

tenebrous teocalii tenebrous tretchi or elongate something. b. The measure of such a nervous strain. b. A strained relation or barely controlled to the desire tenebrous or groups. C. Lieger tenebrous ten hostility between persons or groups. c. Uneasy suspense. 4. A device for regulating tautness, esp. a device regulating the tautness of thread on a sewing machine. 5. Elect. Voltage or potential; electromotive force. -tr.v. -sioned, -sioning, -sions. To subject to tension; make taut. [OFr. < LLat.

ing, -sions. 10 subject to tension; make taut. [Off. Leat. tensio < Lat. tendere, to stretch.] —ten'sional adj. ten-si-ty (těn'sī-tè) n. The state of being tense; tenseness. ten-sive (těn'sīv) adj. Of, pertaining to, or causing tension. ten-sor (těn'sər, -sôr') n. 1. Anat. A muscle that tenses a part, making it firm. 2. Math. An element of an abstract custem used to denote position determined within the consystem used to denote position determined within the context of more than one coordinate system, a special case of which is a vector that is determined in a single coordinate

system. —ten·so'ri·al (-sôr'ē-al, -sōr'-) adj.

Ten·sor lamp (tĕn'sər, -sôr'). A trademark for a high-intensity electric lamp.

ten-strike (těn'strīk') n. 1. A strike in tenpins. 2. Informal. A remarkably successful stroke or action.

tent¹ (těnt) n. 1. A portable shelter of canvas, plastic, or skins stretched over a supporting framework of poles with ropes and pegs. 2. Something resembling a tent in construction or outline. —v. tent-ed, tent-ing, tents. —intr. To encamp in a tent. —tr. 1. To form a tent over. 2. To put up in tents. [ME < OFr. tente < VLat. *tenta < fem. p.part. of Lat. tendere, stretch out.]

tent? (tent) n. A small roll or plug, usually of lint or gauze, for placing in a wound or orifice to keep it open or for probing. —tr.v. tent-ed, tenting, tents. To keep (a wound or cut) open with a tent. [ME tente < OFr. < tenter, to probe < Lat. tentare, to feel.]

tent³ (tent) tr.v. tent-ed, tent-ing, tents. Scot. 1. To pay heed to. 2. To attend; wait upon. [ME tenten < tent, attention, short for attent < OFr. attente < attendre, to attend < Lat. attendere. —see ATTEND.]

ten-ta-cle (těn'ta-kal) n. 1. Zool. An elongated, flexible, unsegmented protrusion, as one of those surrounding the mouth or oral cavity of the squid. 2. Bot. One of the hairs on the leaves of insectivorous plants, as the sundew. 3. Something resembling a tentacle, esp. in ability to grasp or hold. [NLat. tentaculum < Lat. tentare, to touch.]—tentaculur (-tāk'yə-lər) adj.

tent-age (těn'tij) n. 1. Tents collectively. 2. A supply of tents

available for accommodation. 3. Tent equipment. ten-ta-tive (těn'ta-tīv) adj. 1. Of an experimental nature; provisional. 2. Uncertain: a tentative smile. —n. An experiment. [Med. Lat. tentativus < Lat. tentare, to try.] —ten'ta--ten'ta-tive-ness n. tive-ly adv. -

tent caterpillar n. Any of several destructive caterpillars, esp. the hairy larva of a North American moth, Malacosoma americanum, that live in colonies in tentlike webs con-

structed in deciduous trees.

tent-ed (tĕn'tĭd) adj. 1. Covered with tents. 2. Sheltered in tents. 3. Resembling a tent.

ten-ter (těn'tər) n. 1. A framework upon which milled cloth is stretched for drying without shrinkage. 2. Obs. A tenter--tr.v. -tered, -ter-ing, -ters. To stretch (cloth) on a tenter. [ME teyntur.]

ten-ter-hook (ten'tər-hook') n. A hooked nail for securing cloth on a tenter. —idiom. on tenterhooks. In a state of uneasiness, suspense, or anxiety. tenth (tenth) n. 1. The ordinal number that matches the

number ten in a series. 2. One of ten equal parts. [ME tenthe (< ten, ten), alteration of tethe < OE teo a.] —tenth adj. & adv.

tent stitch n. A short diagonal embroidery stitch that forms close, even, parallel rows to fill in a pattern or a back-

ten·u·is (těn'yoōo-ĭs) n., pl. -u·es (-yoōo-ēz'). A voiceless stop in Greek. [NLat. (transl. of Gk. psilos) < Lat., thin.] te-nu·i·ty (tě-noōo'ĭ-tē, -nyoōo'-) n. 1. Lack of firmness or met-

tle. 2. Fragility. [Lat. tenuitas, thinness < tenuis, thin.]

ten-u-ous (těn'yoo-əs) adj. 1. Having a thin or slender form. 2. Having a thin consistency; dilute. 3. Having little substance; flimsy: a tenuous argument. [Lat. tenuis.] —ten'u-

ous-ly adv. —ten'u-ous-ness n.
ten-ure (ten'yər, -yoor') n. 1. The fact or condition of holding something, as real estate or an office; occupation. 2. The terms under which something is held. 3. a. The period of holding something. b. Permanence of position, often granted an employee after a specified number of years: academic tenure. [ME < OFr. < tenir, to hold, < Lat. tenēre.]

—ten'ured adj. —ten-u'ri-al (těn-yŏor'ē-əl) adj. —ten-u'ri-al-

tenured (těn'yərd, -yoord') adj. Having academic tenure. tenu-to (tā-noo'tō) adv. & adj. Mus. So as to be held for the full time value; sustained. [Ital. < p.part. of tenere, to hold <

tero-cal-li (te'o-kăl'ē) n., pl. -lis. 1. A temple of ancient Mexico and Central America, usually built upon a mound of a truncated pyramidal shape. 2. The mound upon which a teocalli is built. [Nahuatl : teotl, sacred + calli, house.]



tenrec



tentacle Of an octopus

Vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / ce Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ü Fr. tu, Ger. über / KH Ger. ich, Scot. loch/ N Fr. bon.

blow, esp. a counter in boxing.

coun-ter-ref-or-ma-tion (koun'tar-ref'ar-ma'shan) n. A reformation in opposition to previous reformation.

Counter Reformation n. A reform movement within the Roman Catholic Church in response to the Protestant Ref-

coun-ter-rev-o-lu-tion (koun'tar-rev'a-loo'shan) n. A move ment arising in opposition to a revolution and aiming to restore the prerevolutionary state. —coun'ter-rev'o-lu'tlon-ar'y (-sho-nër'è) adj. & n. —coun'ter-rev'o-lu'tlon-lat n.

ar'y (-sho-ner'e) adj. & n. — coun'ter-rev'o-lu'tlon-let n. coun-ter-shaft (koun'tor-shaft') n. An intermediate shaft be-

tween the powered and driven shafts in a belt drive. coun-ter-sign (koun'tər-sin') tr.v. -signed, -sign-ing, -signs. To sign (a previously signed document), as for authentication. —n. 1. A second or confirming signature, as on a previously signed document. 2. a. A secret sign or signal to be given to a sentry in order to obtain passage; password. b. A secret sign or signal given in answer to another. —coun'tersecret sign or signal given in answer to another. —coun'tersig'na-ture (-sig'na-chor) n.

coun-ter-sink (koun'tər-singk') n. 1. A hole with the top
part enlarged so that a screw or bolthead will lie flush with

or below the surface. 2. A tool for making a countersink.

-tr.v. -sunk (-sūngk'), -sink-ing, -sinks. 1. To make a countersink on or in. 2. To drive a screw or bolt into (a countersink) sink).

coun-ter-spy (koun'tər-spī') n. A spy working in opposition

to enemy espionage.

coun-ter-stain (koun'tər-stan') n. A stain of a contrasting color used in addition to a principal stain that colors the components in a microscopic specimen that are not made

visible by the principal stain.

coun-ter-sunk (koun'tər-sungk') v. Past tense and past participle of countersink.

coun-ter-ten-or (koun'tər-ten'ər) n. 1. An adult male voice with a range above that of tenor. 2. A singer with a countertenor voice

coun-ter-vall (koun'tər-vāl', koun'tər-vāl') v. -valled, -valling, -valls. — Ir. 1. To act against with equal force; counter-act. 2. To compensate for; offset. — intr. To act against an often detrimental influence or power. [ME countrevaillen < OFr. contrevaloir: contre, counter- + valoir, to be worth < valere, to be strong.]
coun-ter-weigh (koun'tər-wā') intr. & tr.v.

-weigh-ing, -weighs. To counterbalance or cause to counterbalance.

coun-ter-weight (koun'tər-wāt') n. A weight used as a counterbalance. —coun'ter-weight'ed (-wā'tĭd) adj.

counter word n. A word, as nice or awful, commonly used without regard to its precise meaning.

countess (koun'tis) n. 1. a. In various European countries, the wife or widow of a count. b. In Great Britain, the wife or widow of an earl. 2. A woman holding the title of count or earl in her own right. [ME countes < OFr. contesse, fem.

of conte, count. —see COUNT.]

counting house also counting-house (koun'ting-hous')

n. An office in which a business firm carries on operations such as accounting and correspondence.

counting room n. A counting house.
count-less (kount/lis) adj. Too numerous to be counted; in-

finite; innumerable. —count less-ly adv. count noun n. A noun, such as chair or pea, that can form a

plural and that can occur in a noun phrase construction with the indefinite article, with such terms as many, or with numerals

count palatine n. A palatine (sense 3).
countrified also country fled (kun'tri-fid') adj. 1. Resembling or having the characteristics of country life; rural; rustic. 2. Lacking in sophistication.

coun-try (kŭn'trè) n., pl. -tries. 1. A large tract of land dis-

tinguishable by features of topography, biology, or culture. 2. A district outside of cities and towns; rural area. 3. a. A nation or state. b. The territory of a nation or state; land. c. The people of a nation or state; populace. 4. The land of a person's birth or citizenship. 5. Law. A jury. —modifier: country life. [ME countre OFr. contree < LLat. contrata < Lat. contra, opposite.]

country and western n. Country music.

country club n. A suburban club with facilities for golf and other outdoor sports and social activities.

country cousin n. One whose ingenuousness or rustic ways

may embarrass or amuse city dwellers.

coun-try-dance (kŭn'trē-dăns') n. A folk dance of English origin in which two lines of dancers face each other.

country-fled (kun'tri-fid') adj. Variant of countrifled country gentleman n. 1. The owner of a country estate. 2. Often Country Gentleman. A variety of corn with small, sweet white kernels.

coun-try-man (kŭn'trē-mən) n. 1. A person from one's own country; compatriot. 2. A person from a particular country. 3. One who lives in the country; rustic.

country music n. A style of popular music based on folk music of the rural United States, esp. of the southern or southwestern United States.

country-side (kūn'trē-sīd') n. 1. A rural region. 2. The country-side (kūn'trē-woom'ən) n. 1. A

country-side (kūn'tre-siu) ...

coun-try-side (kūn'tre-siu) ...

habitants of a countryside.

coun-try-wom-an (kūn'trē-woom'an) n. 1. A woman from a pan who lives in the country pan who lives in the country. habitants of a country-wom-an (kūn'trē-woom'an) n. 1. A woman from one's own country; compatriot. 2. A woman from a from a lar country. 3. A woman who lives in the country. County (koun'tē) n., pl. -tles. 1. In the United State, administrative subdivision of a state. 2. In Great British judicial, and political functions. 3. The people living in country. 4. The territory under the jurisdiction of a country. 4. The territory under the jurisdiction of a country. 4. The territory under the jurisdiction of a country. 4. The territory under the jurisdiction of a country conte, the territory of a country Med. Lat. comitatus of the country of a country. 4. The territory of a country Med. Lat. comitatus of the country of a country Med. Lat. comitatus of the country of t the territory of a count< Med. Lat. comitatus < 0 an office of state < Lat., retinue < comes, companion.

county palatine n. The domain of a count palatine.

A town or city that is the continue. county palatine n. The domination is the center of govern.

ment in its county.

county town n. Chiefly Brit. A county seat.

coup (koo) n., pl. coups (kooz). 1. A brilliantly executed stratagem; masterstroke. 2. A coup d'état. [Fr., stroke coup de grâce (koo' də gräs') n. 1. A death blows.]

coup de grâce (koo' də gräs') n. 1. A death blow or finish mostrally wounded. 2. A finishing or decisive even who is ing stroke delivered to end the mortally wounded. 2. A finishing or decisive event of a mortally wounded. 4. A finishing or decisive event of a 0 and 0 a mortally wounded. Z. A finishing of uccisive event or an information in the coup, stroke + de, of + grace, mercy.] coup de main (koo' do man') n. A sudden action under the coup is an enemy. [Fr.: coup, stroke + de, of the coup.]

taken to surprise an enemy. [Fr. : coup, stroke + de, of

main, hand.]

coup d'é-tat (kōo' dā-tā') n. A sudden overthrow of a govern of persons in or previously in page 600. coup d'é-tat (koo' dā-ta') n. A sudden overthrow of a government by a group of persons in or previously in position of authority in deliberate violation of constitutional forms [Fr.: coup, stroke + de, of + état, state.] coup de thé-â-tre (koo' da tā-a'tra) n. An unexpected and desmatic event, esp. one that overturns a given situation

coup de thé-â-tre (kōo' de ta-a'tre) n. An unexpected and dramatic event, esp. one that overturns a given situation [Fr.: coup, stroke + de, of + théâtre, theatre.] coup d'oeil (kōo dœ'ye) n. A quick survey; glance [Fr.: coup, stroke + de, of + oeil, eye.] coupe¹ (kōop) n. 1. a. A dessert of ice cream or fruit flavored ice variously garnished and served in a special description.

flavored ice, variously garnished and served in a special deflavored ice, variously gardens in which a coupe is served served deserved the form of the sert glass. **D.** The stemmer glass and dish. [Fr., cup < Ll_{4|}

coupe² (koop) n. Variant of coupé (sense 2). coupé (koo-pā') n. 1. A closed four-wheel carriage with two seats inside and one outside. 2. Also coupe (koop). A closed two-door automobile. [Fr. < p.part. of couper, to cut < coup blow. —see COUP.]

cou-ple (kŭp'al) n. 1. Two items of the same kind; pair, 2. Something that joins or connects two things together, link. 3. (used with a sing. or pl.verb). a. A man and woman united, as by marriage or betrothal. b. Two people together, 4. A few; several: a couple of days.

5. Physics. A pair of forces of equal magnitude acting in parallel but opposite discretions. directions, capable of causing rotation but not translation.

—v. -pled, -pling, -ples. — tr. 1. To link together; connect coupled her refusal with an explanation. 2. a. To join as man and wife; marry. b. To join in sexual union. 3. Elect. To link (two circuits or currents) as by magnetic induction. —intr.

1. To form pairs; join. 2. To copulate. 3. To join chemically. [ME < OFr. < Lat. copula, bond.]

Synonyms: couple, pair, duo, brace, yoke. These nouns denote two of something in association. Couple refers to two

of the same kind or sort not necessarily closely associated, though often it does apply to close relationship. Less formally the term may mean "few." Pair stresses close associated the term may mean "few." Pair stresses close associated the term may mean "few." Pair stresses close associated the term may mean "few." ation and often reciprocal dependence of things (as in the case of gloves or pajamas). Sometimes it denotes a single thing with interdependent parts (such as shears or spectacles). Duo refers to partners in a duet. Brace refers principally to certain game birds, and yoke to two joined draft animals.

Usage: Couple, when referring to a man and woman together, may be used with either a singular or a plural verb. but the plural is more common. Whatever the choice, usage should be consistent: the couple are spending their honey.

moon (or is spending its honeymoon).

moon (or is spending its honeymoon).

courpler (kŭp'lar) n. 1. One that couples. 2. A device for coupling two railroad cars. 3. A device connecting two organ keyboards so that they may be played together.

courplet (kŭp'lit) n. 1. A unit of verse consisting of two successive lines, usually rhyming and having the same meta. 2. Two similar things; pair. [OFr., dim. of couple, couple.]

courpling (kŭp'ling) n. 1. The act of forming couples. 2. The act of copulating. 3. Something that links or connecting the hindquarters and forequarters of a four-footed animal.

courpon (kōo'pŏn', kyōo'-) n. 1. A negotiable certificate die. cou-pon (kōō'pŏn', kyōō'-) n. 1. A negotiable certificate altached to a bond that represents a sum of interest due.

2. a. A detachable part, as of a ticket or advertisement, that entitles the bearer to contain her of the container. entitles the bearer to certain benefits, such as a cash refund or a gift b A printed for the p or a gift. b. A printed form, as in an advertisement, 10 be used as an order blank arms. 3 A used as an order blank or for requesting information. 3. A detachable slip calling for nerdetachable slip calling for periodic payments, as for merchandise bought on an installment plan. [Fr. < OFr. colpon. piece cut off < colpor, to cut < coup, blow.—see COUP.]





coupler